

FUTURE SUCCESS.

The last two great elections—that of 1860 and the last—have demonstrated the one fact, among others, that the people, not only the politicians, are thinking of political affairs. The two great political revolutions have been brought about by considerations of party principle, of much purity, and of honest government.

In 1860 the Republicans were defeated because their tariff legislation was wrong. In 1861 the Democrats were defeated because of a financial panic which many were made to believe was due to Democratic management. The belief was a mistake and the Republicans, winning on it, stand on a false foundation.

An exchange which speaks to this effect—“the Democratic defeat came from disaster, its future success will come from reform”—was win, beseare, and win we will, by a renewal of faith of the people in Democratic principles. Party leaders have much to do with party success, but the voters have more.

When, therefore, the voters of this county and elsewhere come together as a party organization for the common good they will make this nation well governed, a nation well founded on a truly democratic foundation, the right form of government of all free people.

Not only are the politicians and those who get their bread and butter by policies interested in solving the question of the future. It concerns the whole people of the State—all who feel interested, or ought to be so, in the good government of the State and of every part of it. It especially concerns those who claim to be Democrats upon principle and from conviction, who desire the success of the party because they believe that it will be for the public good, and not in the hope or for the sake of any private advantage or personal reward.

These are the men who really hold the balance of power, and with it the future of the party, in the hollow of their hands. It is upon their votes, their approval and their support that the fate of the party and of its candidates must hereafter depend.

THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

It is expected, and hoped, that the message of President Cleveland will deal largely with our financial situation. The government of the United States is virtually bankrupt owing to inefficient management.

Interest has been paid out more than it received.

While the McKinley bill was a high protection measure, the income from it has been so small as to place the government in such a condition that the raising of money by the issue of bonds becomes a necessity.

As long as there was plenty of gold in the treasury it was an easy matter for the Government to settle its obligations. But since the tariff revision of 1850, cutting off revenue, and the concurrent legislation, adding largely to the sum of fixed expenditure, the drain upon the treasury gold occasioned by either home or foreign exigency has been a source of grave anxiety and embarrassment. There is no means of replenishing the Government's supply other than by a loan. Payments into the treasury are made in legal-tender paper money, at the option of debtors, while the gold in hand is always subject to call for the redemption of outstanding notes. The fiscal system is, in fact, so contrived as to deprive the Government of permanent relief.

The tariff bill which imposes the highest rates should naturally bring in the largest revenue, but such is not the fact. Under the provisions of the McKinley bill the treasury has been unable, at times, to pay current expenses. Hence it shows that only the intent of the Republican measure. Under it, it can sugars for instance, nothing but a loan to the treasury, while the late tariff bill brings in the largest revenue, from that sum \$43,000,000. The explanation is that the Republican bill was passed for private interests to the loss of public interests as the existing circumstances indicate.

A condition such as this is naturally alarming to the people, and the issue of bonds is not looked upon with favor, yet it seems to be the only way out of the difficulty. Doubtless the new issue is made very unwillingly by the administration. A conviction, however, that the situation demands an increase of the gold reserve, in the interest of the maintenance of all our forms of money forces the taking of a step which can be justified only by extreme expediency.

THE WHEAT PRICE.

Within the last few days wheat has advanced from 3 to 5 cents per bushel. In our own market 50 cents is now being offered, an advance of 3½ over the lowest prices recently reached. The New York market has advanced to over 70 cents per bushel. The controlling circumstances seem to be the enormous home consumption in this country and the small crop in foreign countries. The amount of wheat consumed where it is raised is astonishing, considering the fact that the feeding of wheat to stock is a comparatively new thing. It may be observed in our own country that very few farmers are selling wheat and those who do, sell it as much as their circumstances require. Wheat is estimated to be worth from 60 to 65 cents in feeding value. This has been a factor in causing scarcity and consequent advance in price. Competent statisticians estimate that the use of wheat for animal food from the crop of 1861 will amount to not less than 75,000,000 bushels.

The short crop of corn and potatoes will have the effect of maintaining the tendency especially in the West to enlarge the consumption of wheat for cattle and hog feeding, unless prices shall be unreasonably advanced.

So long, however, as selling prices are not so high as feeding values, farmers will not likely sell, so that a further advance must be made before that local consumption will be lessened. Indications point to a further advance.

INTERNAL PATRIOTS.

The impressive scene of fraternization between veterans of the Blue and the Gray which made the recent Grand Army Encampment at Pittsburgh so memorable had its counterpart on Friday night (a week in the hall of Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Va., when the veterans of the Fifteenth Connecticut Regiment were entertained as guests. These evens of good fellowship on the part of the heroes of the great struggle will touch the hearts of all men in whom the love of country is a living sentiment; and it ought to shame into silence the loud-mouthed demagogues who are still taking the lead of others in the war in the hope of finding a few warm coats that might serve as partisan fuel.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE NEW SCHOOL-ROOM.

Owing to a large increase in the attendance of the public schools the Board of Directors have wisely concluded to open another room, if a suitable place can be gotten. In this move they consider not only the convenience but likewise the health of pupils. In a number of the rooms the seating capacity is not sufficient for the scholars, three of them being crowded, in some cases into a seat intended for two. The 3d Primary room has a seating capacity of 56, with 68 scholars present. The 1st Intermediate room has a capacity of 50, with an enrollment of 62. This is the condition in a number of other departments. The whole number of scholars enrolled is 422.

Overspending is productive not only of inconvenience to teacher and scholar, but may cause very serious consequences. In 1859 the Democrats were defeated because of a financial panic which many were made to believe was due to Democratic management. The belief was a mistake and the Republicans, winning on it, stand on a false foundation.

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BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS.

The Philadelphia Record says: The women who are teaching in the public schools in Philadelphia are asking for more wages. They should not, in vain. As a rule, they have especially fitted themselves for the profession they follow. The school-mam of the older time, almost as unlettered as the children she essayed to teach, is only a remnant.

The management is to be commended in this new move also for their efforts in the direction of a better accommodation generally.

REVIEW OF THE CIVIL WAR.

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REVIEW OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The Ex-United States Senator, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, who was on the Presidential ticket with Grover Cleveland in 1888, celebrated his forty-first anniversary of his birthday on the 13th inst., at his home, in Columbus, Ohio. Among the callers of the “Old Roman” were the members of the Thruway Club of the city. To them the venerable statesman spoke hopefully of the future of the Democratic party, and said he was bound to beat them. “The Republicans,” he said, “because the Democratic party is the natural party of free institutions.” A thought of sorrow was suggested to his listeners when the venerable statesman said he might be gone from this life when victory came again to him, but his vigorous heart, in pure Democratic doctrine was unshaken as he told them. “You have been in worse places than at the present time and came out all right, and you will come out all right again.”

REVIEW OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The Press makes a very timely appeal to the Republicans of Pennsylvania to adopt some uniform and equitable method of representation in making district nominations. The advice is entirely sensible and if adopted would doubtless result in great advantage to the party and equal advantage to both State and nation. The selection of good candidates is not only important to the success of the party but has the ability to elect, but it elevates the party and is in every way a positive good of government.

What the Republicans especially urge upon the Republican party could have been urged with equal force upon all parties. Both the great parties of Pennsylvania have fallen into the disengaged and confused system that is not only productive of bitter factional wrangles, but also warms to life and gives power that they do not merit to small politicians who seek complimentary nominations solely for the purpose of the harter in conference for cast or petty political advancement. This system has many times cost both the Democratic and the Republicans the election of their members to Congress.

Col. Leopold has for years been advocating the making of both lines of battle and through his efforts first move in this direction has been made. It is the confident expectation that others of the Confederate states will follow and thus complete the marking of this the most important battle of the war.

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

Local and Personal.

Teachers' Institute opens next Monday. — Thanksgiving Thursday of next week. — Bring or send your sales date in early. Our list is growing. — Electric light was promised last night, but did not appear. — C. H. Huff, Esq., spent several days last week with relatives in and about New Oxford. On his return, yesterday, a very enjoyable surprise party occurred in his residence in the evening, the fifteenth anniversary of his marriage. A large number of friends were present to extend congratulations.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mary Holtzman, only daughter of the late W. D. Holtzman, to Mr. Jacob Bauer, at the residence of the bride's mother, 111 Main street, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22.

Rev. W. S. VanCleave preached at Paxton Hall, Harrisburg, last Sunday.

M. J. L. Schick, is paying a two weeks' visit to his daughter, Mrs. Trump, in Mansfield.

J. L. Butt, Esq., wife and son, returned from their southern trip on Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. F. Freeman and son Louis, are at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, of this place, is with relatives at York.

Mrs. Fleckner and son, of Nanticoke, Pa., are visiting the Misses Crawford, Carlisle St.

Mrs. M. M. Mark, of Baltimore, is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Brown, at Carlisle.

Mr. Samuel Bishop of Fairfield, is among the new pensioners.

Miss Lena Kallfleisch, is visiting at Orrtanna.

Tunes will be Communion in the Reformed church at Fairfield on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, at 10:30 o'clock.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.—Trains on the P. & R. Railroad leave Gettysburg at 7:05 and 3:35 p.m.; arrive at 10:10 and 8:20 p.m.

Last Friday a charter was granted to the Castown water company, capital, \$2,000. Directors, Henry L. Braun, Geo. W. Schwartz, John D. Heintzelman.

RESERVE seat tickets for Institute on sale at Butler's Drug Store after to-morrow.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand, Mr. Gilmore has decided to tear down the old portion of the McFetrich House and rebuild it, making the entire front of the hotel new.

Landlord Hughes, of the City, has introduced steam heating through the hotel.

Mr. Samuel D. Murphy has erected a new stable on his lot, east Main street,

FIRE BADLY BURN.

On Wednesday, at Berryville, Virginia, Mr. Charles S. Baughon, a native of Petersville, and for a time a clerk of store of Wm. & Son, however, breached his last.

His remains were taken to Bedford and interred there on Saturday, his funeral being attended by a large course of the young man's friends and relatives.

John P. Hickman.

The same day another native of this country, Mr. John P. Hickman, a native of Petersville, and for a time a clerk of store of Wm. & Son, however, breached his last.

He was about 33 years old and leaves a wife and two children. The funeral occurred on Saturday with services in Corpus Christi church, Chambersburg.

Miss Jane Reitzel.

At the home of her parents, in Mechanicsburg, after a lingering illness, Miss Jane Reitzel died in the 48th year of her age.

Mr. Monroe was president of a College at Kansas in the period of fifteen years, and if, any, ladies of this country have achieved greater success on the platform.

The entertainment given by Mrs. Monroe, Academy of Music in Philadelphia, was a success and attracted many people to the meetings.

We give exclusive territory.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

K. T. SWAIN.

My previous books have had limited success—nothing to say anything more.

READY AND A GREAT SUCCESS.

JACOB SHEADS.

and Reduced prices. GET.

Nov. 6, 1894.

WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK.

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CHRISTIAN ENDOWMENT.

S. James Y. P. S. C. E. will celebrate their 64th anniversary on Sunday Nov. 26th. The exercises will begin on Saturday at 7:30 P. M. with a Christian Endeavor social and reception at the home of Miss Rose Pitzer. On Sunday, at 10 A. M., the pastor, Rev. A. St. Seel, will preach a sermon on "The C. E. Pledge;" at 4 P. M. consecration meeting; at 4:45 singing service; at 7:45 anniversary service with address by Rev. Aug. Polhemus, of Baltimore, and Rev. W. L. seabrook. The music will be an especial feature and will be in charge of Rev. G. D. Difender. Everybody welcome to all the services.

We will have our Christmas Handicrafts and Unions open next Monday, 26th. G. W. WEAVER & SON.

MECHANICS HARDWARE, Oils, Glass, &c.

FOR THE CELEBRATED GENUINE Y-MIXED PAINT, THE KING OF PAINTS, YOU WILL FIND AND BUY.

Carriage Hardware, Robes, Sackets, House Furnishings, Goods, Tools, &c.

JOHN P. HARRIS, HANSON AND CO., 101 Arch St., Phila.

WE HAVE BEEN BOUGHT UP AND BOTTOM PRICES. COME IN.

BIGGS & SON.

DRUGGISTS, SHIRT STORE, &c.

Value of Winter Crops.

They Utilize the Growing Season Late and Early.

Crops grow while the farmers sleep, for Nature never tires, and work is being done at all seasons in some manner. Farmers have been accustomed to regard the winter season as an unprofitable portion of the year, as plant growth ceases and the earth is sealed by the frost until spring. Nevertheless, there is something occurring in the soil, even during the severest period of the year, and in a manner which may not be noticed. Changes are constantly occurring in the soil, and the roots of plants act mysteriously, performing duties that apparently have no connection with the plants, yet are within the lines pertaining to their kind and according to circumstances and conditions. While many of the processes which occur in the soil are not fully understood, yet there is always evidence that changes are taking place, and that results are obtained from cause which do not manifest themselves to the inexperienced, or until the solution of some problem connected therewith, unfolds that which was unknown.

Growth may occur in a plant by storage of food within the roots, and by enlargement of the roots, without the manifestation of increase on the surface of the ground. That is, the plants in winter may not increase the length of the stalks and leaves, but may be making preparation far down below the reach of the frost. The clover plant, and especially the new species (or crimson) clover, is an example of the capacity of some plants to utilize portions of the winter season. It makes wonderful growth in the fall, and does not cease growing until the ground is quite cold, and it also shoots off early in the spring before some other plants have shaken off the frost. Its ability to spring right off on the first approach of warmth shows that there has been a storage of plant food in the roots (though not in large quantity, and performed slowly), to give the plants an early start. This may be claimed in favor of some other plants which also utilize the growing season late and early.

When plants grow rapidly in the fall, and cover the ground, they do not so readily suffer from alternate freezing and thawing, as the roots secure a bold hold in the earth, and the plants afford a partial mulch. There is less loss of soluble material being carried away by the rains, and our warm, sandy soils the process of chemical action occurs, even if to only a slight extent, but during the long period of winter a sufficient change occurs to be of service to the plants. Hence, while no upward growth is apparent, there is a preparatory process which bascules the growth on the first approach of spring. Ground that is occupied with winter crops, therefore, is utilized to the best advantage, because the crops can be gotten out of the way during the growing season to permit of a late crop of some kind, and because the land would otherwise be idle.—P.M.

True Planting in the Fall.

For many trees the fall is an excellent time to plant, especially when the planting is well done, and the trees made secure, that they will not be blown about during the winter. Observations during many years, in which trees of all kinds and in great quantities have been under supervision, lead me to the conclusion that in a general way it makes little difference whether the planting of deciduous trees be done in fall or spring. It is the practice of large planters in this city to commence setting out trees in September, and continue the work often into November. I prefer early planting myself, and wound rather plant early in October than late in November, as a matter of choice. It is an error to suppose that the leaves must fall naturally before the planting can proceed. The rate of the leaves is over weeks before they fall. At this writing, frost has stopped the leaves of paulownias, and I had stripped the leaves a week or two earlier. It could have made no difference to the trees, as the leaves are not off them and stripped off, and planting proceeded with.

Among trees which planters do not transplant in the fall are magnolias and tulip trees. These are fleshy rooted, and though occasionally those fall planted survive, failure nearly always results from such work, as is the case with all other fleshy rooted trees and shrubs. Spring is the time for them. Such trees and shrubs as the larch, willow and the hawthorn and *Pyrus japonica*, as well as all other kinds which push into leaf early, should be fall planted. Spring will answer for the work, but as the first warm days of spring bring out the buds it is better to be on the safe side and plant in the fall.

Many trees, among which are hickories, most of the oaks, black walnut, beech, sweet gum and sour gum, are considered hard to transplant. Hickories are especially so. Unless previously transplanted, it is almost useless to attempt it with trees over three or four feet in height. The only hope for them lies in head pruning, that will take away almost all branches. Even when once or twice transplanted, and with good roots, such trees should be closely pruned. Such well-pruned trees will grow.

There are some trees which transplant fairly well even with few roots. Take, for instance, the pear and the apple, we have seen hundreds of these sent out from nurseries with but two or three prong-like roots, and yet flourish well when planted. It would seem, therefore, that while aiming to get all the roots possible to a tree, we must not reject every one that has few. Just what kinds must have a good supply of roots, and what will grow along with few, can only be known from experience, and I am telling what I know of the subject, so far as a short article like this will permit me.

Of weeping trees, the weeping dogwood and the weeping beech are the better for pruning. The dogwood usually lives even when uprooted, but when cut in a little its recovery is much more rapid, and this applies to all the sorts of *Ostrya floridana*. Weeping beech is a most beautiful tree when shaped and in a shrub form. But, like all beeches, it must be well pruned. This necessity is really lurking required, for an unpruned weeping beech is always the pretty object it might be.

As is generally known, the weeping, blood-leaved and fern-leaved beeches, are all grafted on the one stock, generally the common European beech. Though all on the same stock, the fern-leaved is much harder to transplant than any others, and to many this is puzzling. No mystery account for it by recognizing the fact that fern-leaved beeches are exceedingly twiggish, carrying two or three times the quantity of top that any of the others do. To support it with sap is too much work for the roots. The remedy is to prune them in,

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood, creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is for all.

Wasting Diseases

like Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Marasmus; or for Coughs and Cold, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as Nourishment for Babies and Growing Children.

Buy only the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for sample on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowes, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

Great Reduction

IN BLANKETS,

ALL WOOL 10-4,

\$3.00 PER PAIR.

Now Open and on Sale. Call Early to Secure the Bargains.

SKELLY & WARNER.

Oct. 2, 1894. 17

that the roots have no more top to supply than the other kinds have to do.

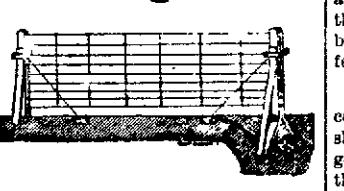
Evergreens should not be planted late in the fall, except such fibrous-rooted kinds as arborvitae, retinosporas and hemlock, which from frequent transplanting can be moved with balls of earth to them. If they have such balls, they are hardly different from plants in pots. But in the case of pines or other kinds with no ball of earth, it cannot be expected that they will grow. There is a mass of foliage exposed to the winds of winter, and nothing beyond the ground to sustain it in its effort to make good the evaporation going on. Spring will be better for them.

As a rule vines do better in the spring, especially Clematis. It is not altogether that they will not survive, but rather that the slender stems run so many risks in winter, from being broken off, etc., as they have not had a chance to grow and cling to anything.

Planting is better done on a dry day than on a wet. In fact, it should never be done on a wet one. The soil to be worked in about the roots should be fine, that it may be pressed in tightly close to the roots. When wet and lumpy this cannot be done. As each handful is thrown in, it should be tramped in, the point being to have every root firmly encased in soil. At this season of the year, watering will rarely be necessary.

The earth is moist enough, and with firmly pressed earth close to the roots, a sufficient supply can be obtained. Stake all trees that will be likely to blow out of place, or mound up earth about them for the winter, to be removed in spring. — Joseph Mehan, of Germantown, in *Country Gentleman*.

The Hollinger Fence



Farmers, Look to Your Interests.
Consider Well Before You Buy,
Examine the Hollinger Fence.

It is the Strongest, Cheapest, Nearest
and the Best in all respects of
any Fence on the Market.

We would advise farm-

ers to be careful as to
which the country is flooded with, and even
which are graded on the same.

Farmers who have to fence
part, or desire to buy County or Township
fence, will do well by addressing

GEORGE WEAVER,
HOLLINGER FENCE CO., PA.

Oct. 1, 1894. 17

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CHINESE LAUNDRY,
10, CARLISLE ST., GETTYSBURG,

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